

**INSURANCE.**  
**Fire, Life and Marine.**  
**CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED**  
**\$5,099,000.**  
**Hartford Fire Insurance Company,**

**Oldford Company in the field.** Incorporated 1816.  
Assets, \$1,000,000.

**Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,**  
Springfield, Mass. \$180,000.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

**Manhattan Fire Insurance Company**  
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1829.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$600,000.

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City. \$314,000.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

**Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, N. Y. \$200,000.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City. \$180,000.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

**New York Life Insurance Company,**  
New York City. \$2,100,000.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

**Y. WHITAKER, Agent.**  
Office, Postoffice Block, Main st., Jacksonville, Fla.

1884 1882  
**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
**"FAST FREIGHT LINE!"**  
 American Express Co., Proprietors,  
 FROM NEW YORK AND LONDON  
 TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.  
 FORWARD goods at a more expeditious rate than  
 any line running west except the regular Express  
 1. Forwarding bills, covering the entire route from  
 New York and London, will be given.  
 2. Through receipts will be given at 124 Murrayst, New  
 York, and 59 Washington Street, Boston.  
 Mark all packages  
**"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"**  
 and deliver at the American Express and Thomas  
 & Mackay, New York, and Western U. S. Express, New  
 General Office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore R.  
 R. at New York, and at P. S. MARCELL, St. Paul,  
 Minn., and at D. M. WARRNER, Agent,  
 At the Office of the Am. Ex. Co. Janyell, Wis.,  
 1884

**D. W. LEWIS**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A  
**NEW STOCK**  
of Guns, Revolvers, Bowls-Knives, Flasks, 12url  
Powder, &c, in fact everything that appeals to the  
business. Please give a call and examine. All to  
be sold at a sacrifice.  
P. 6.—The Powder is good and Flasks, Pencils, &c,  
the finest patterns. J. H. Cauditt

**Treat Bargains in Millinery.**  
MRS. O'DEA is now selling her largest stock of  
new and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Satin,  
Silk, &c., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable  
offer will be refused, as sales must be made on  
"BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!"  
To make room for her spring goods and ladies will find  
now, for handsome an assortment of millinery as  
has been seen west of New York.  
—Old Bonnets of every description will be returned  
and made like new, without any charge.  
Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest mod-  
els fitted for a sum of money. Please call and see, in  
a, before purchasing elsewhere.

**Wardrooms in Young America block, over Harnh's  
Cabinets Store, Main street.** J. H. Cauditt

**HOOP SKIRTS.**  
 NITS day received a large invoice of Braides', Cotes  
 and Laid Ladies', Brides' and Children's  
 Unavailable, Wide Tape, Ocean Foam  
 and other popular styles of  
**Hoop Skirts.**  
 Call and see them. (ap184tf) O. K. BURNETT.

**WANTED!**  
 recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry  
 of the  
**REGULAR ARMY!**  
 The 8th Regiment offers superior  
 inducements to all Patriotic  
 men. They being army reg-  
 iments of the highest rank and  
 good pay, clothing, baticine and  
 being commanded by Experienced  
 Officers. Terms of enlistment  
 THREE YEARS.  
 Pay per Month: \$13,  
 \$13, \$13.  
 In case a soldier becomes dis-  
 abled, he is sure of a good home  
 and the full pay.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
W. THOMPSON barrel maker to J. J. Bennett and Co.

supported the Hyatt House, where no intention  
**MAKE PICTURES**  
 of the scenes of Jacksonville and vicinity in all styles, a  
 and as the best can be made, and a little charge for the  
 Please call and examine specimens and list of prices  
 and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.  
 Jacksonville, May 23d, 1891. '9224aw11

**Another Large Arrival**  
 OF  
**Crockery & Glassware!**  
 AT  
**WHEELOCK'S.**  
 JUST received, the best stock of White Granite and  
 all kinds of Crockery ware brought at the lowest  
 prices, including lots of over two hundred dollars, in  
 detail, will do well to look here before going to other  
 places. We will also, and have keepers and hotel keepers  
 who wish full sets or parts of sets added.  
**Go to Wheelock's.**  
 Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of  
**HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!**  
 The best stock of Table Glass Ware in this west, Plate  
 Ware, Table Utensils, Tin Trays of all sizes, &c.  
 Jacksonville, June 9th. '9224aw11

**REMOVAL.**  
J. R. RICE, DRUGGIST,  
has removed from his old place to the corner of Main  
and Milwaukee streets, where he would be hap-  
py to see his old customers and his many new ones at  
all times. Give him with a call.  
J. R. RICE & ARNOLD.

**Drugs, Chemicals,**  
**Patent Medicines, & Dye Stuffs,**  
a large stock, and well bought, at  
TALLMAN & COLLINS' Drugstore.

**Choice Havana Segars!**  
None equal to them in this city. Call and try  
one. J. R. RICE & ARNOLD.  
COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

**SPUNKID** line of Broche and Chiffoné Fabrics  
at discount. MCKEY & BRO.



The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
SOLDT, HOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAYTON'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CLIPPING SERVICE: FIVE CENTS PER COPY.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for one week, \$1.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for two weeks, \$1.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for three weeks, \$2.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for four weeks, \$2.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for five weeks, \$3.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for six weeks, \$3.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seven weeks, \$4.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eight weeks, \$4.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for nine weeks, \$5.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ten weeks, \$5.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eleven weeks, \$6.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twelve weeks, \$6.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirteen weeks, \$7.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fourteen weeks, \$7.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifteen weeks, \$8.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixteen weeks, \$8.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventeen weeks, \$9.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighteen weeks, \$9.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for nineteen weeks, \$10.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty weeks, \$10.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-one weeks, \$11.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-two weeks, \$11.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-three weeks, \$12.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-four weeks, \$12.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-five weeks, \$13.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-six weeks, \$13.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-seven weeks, \$14.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-eight weeks, \$14.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for twenty-nine weeks, \$15.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty weeks, \$15.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-one weeks, \$16.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-two weeks, \$16.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-three weeks, \$17.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-four weeks, \$17.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-five weeks, \$18.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-six weeks, \$18.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-seven weeks, \$19.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-eight weeks, \$19.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for thirty-nine weeks, \$20.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty weeks, \$20.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-one weeks, \$21.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-two weeks, \$21.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-three weeks, \$22.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-four weeks, \$22.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-five weeks, \$23.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-six weeks, \$23.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-seven weeks, \$24.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-eight weeks, \$24.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for forty-nine weeks, \$25.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty weeks, \$25.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-one weeks, \$26.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-two weeks, \$26.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-three weeks, \$27.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-four weeks, \$27.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-five weeks, \$28.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-six weeks, \$28.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-seven weeks, \$29.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-eight weeks, \$29.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for fifty-nine weeks, \$30.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty weeks, \$30.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-one weeks, \$31.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-two weeks, \$31.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-three weeks, \$32.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-four weeks, \$32.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-five weeks, \$33.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-six weeks, \$33.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-seven weeks, \$34.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-eight weeks, \$34.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for sixty-nine weeks, \$35.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy weeks, \$35.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-one weeks, \$36.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-two weeks, \$36.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-three weeks, \$37.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-four weeks, \$37.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-five weeks, \$38.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-six weeks, \$38.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-seven weeks, \$39.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-eight weeks, \$39.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for seventy-nine weeks, \$40.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty weeks, \$40.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-one weeks, \$41.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-two weeks, \$41.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-three weeks, \$42.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-four weeks, \$42.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-five weeks, \$43.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-six weeks, \$43.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-seven weeks, \$44.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-eight weeks, \$44.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for eighty-nine weeks, \$45.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety weeks, \$45.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-one weeks, \$46.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-two weeks, \$46.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-three weeks, \$47.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-four weeks, \$47.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-five weeks, \$48.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-six weeks, \$48.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-seven weeks, \$49.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-eight weeks, \$49.50.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for ninety-nine weeks, \$50.00.  
For one square, of 10 lines, or its equivalent in space, for one hundred weeks, \$50.50.

THE OLD SHOP  
UNDER  
A New Administration.

THE firm of Homing & Thomas having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business at the stand of the old shop, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP  
the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment  
in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,  
embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes  
to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,  
which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,  
and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department  
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

Superior Character  
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,  
and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.  
Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

Store one door west of Jack-  
son's Mill,  
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,  
Janesville, April 22d, 1862.

The Rochester  
BOOT & SHOE STORE!

LET ALL THE PEOPLE  
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,  
Next door to the Rock Co. Bank.

WE WILL  
NOW SELL A GOOD  
HAT OR CAP  
CHEAPER  
IN THE WEST

Just Received,  
the largest stock yet brought to

THIS MARKET  
SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA  
AND LINGERIE

HATS,  
Cloth and Velvet Caps.  
In short everything  
NEW AND GOOD

MEAT AND BOYS.  
The Hats shaped especially to the head with the

HAT STORE,  
JOHN K. BRALK.

Received this Day  
BY

MCKEY & BRO.,  
A Splendid lot of

BONNET RIBBONS!  
A new assortment of

Colored Edge Velvet Ribbons.  
25 cartons assorted

Taffeta Trimming Ribbons.  
Also a new line of

FALL BONNETS,  
Flowers, Plumes, Felt Hats, Jockey's,  
&c., &c.

Call at the Store of  
RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of  
HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.  
We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

BRADLEY'S INMATE CLASSED.  
DO WIDE TAPE  
DO DIAMOND TIE  
SHELLTON & OSBORN'S GORE TRAIL KID

DO BRIDAL TABBED DO  
DO QUAKER DO  
DO HARKINS TAPE DO  
We have also the largest and latest assortment for

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND  
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS  
to be found in the city.

Cash Paid  
FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

At the Hardware Store of  
A. J. RICHARDSON.

JUSTICES BLANKS FOR SALE.  
Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!  
JUST received at the Janesville Literary Emporium

new songs!  
Bible of Liberty's Freedom, by Geo. F. Root, and to

KEROSENE LAMPS.  
KEROSENE Lamps, embracing almost every variety

Very Low Prices.  
at the sign of the

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE

THE GREAT SALE!  
OF  
McKey & Bro's  
MAMMOTH STOCK  
HAS COMMENCED.

THE Largest Stock ever offered in Wisconsin can  
now be inspected at their store.

A GREAT TRIUMPH  
has been achieved by

THE UNION ARMY,  
the importance of which to the whole country has

McKey & Bro.  
the results of which are without their importance

DOMESTIC GOODS.  
and believing in the old proverb that "Delays are

CASH RESOURCES  
to bear on a depreciated market, and we had lived

\$100,000 Worth of Domestic Goods,  
consisting of 300 bales and cases of Fine Merino

Superior Character  
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,  
and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.  
Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

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IN THE WEST

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Cloth and Velvet Caps.  
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25 cartons assorted

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Flowers, Plumes, Felt Hats, Jockey's,  
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RICE, CAUL & RICE

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HOOP SKIRTS

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We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

BRADLEY'S INMATE CLASSED.  
DO WIDE TAPE  
DO DIAMOND TIE  
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DO BRIDAL TABBED DO  
DO QUAKER DO  
DO HARKINS TAPE DO  
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KEROSENE Lamps, embracing almost every variety

Very Low Prices.  
at the sign of the

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE

DAILY GAZETTE.  
General Koscian's Official Report.

Headquarters 14th Army Corps Dept. Cumberland,  
In front of Murfreesboro, Jan. 3, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:  
On the 28th of December we marched

McCook by the Nolansville pike, General  
Thomas from his encampment on Franklin

On the 28th of December we marched  
from Nashville in three columns—General

Gen. Sherman reached Wilson Pike, meet-  
ing with no serious opposition.

On the 28th Gen. McCook drove Gen.  
Hardee from Nolansville and pushed a

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the  
enemy before him, occupying the line of

Gen. Sherman's division had repulsed the  
enemy four times, and protected the flank

On the 28th there was skirmishing along  
the front, with threats of an attack, until 3

They were reconnoitering ground  
occupied by this division, which had

They drove our little division before  
them after a short contest, in which we lost

They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's  
division and the remaining troops of

They lost heavily. We occupied the  
ground with the left wing last night. The

The 3d was spent in bringing up and dis-  
tributing provisions and ammunition.

It has been raining all day, and the  
ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4.  
To Major General Halleck:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I  
have to announce THE ENEMY ARE IN

They left last night. The rain having  
swollen the river, and the bridge across it

This occupied my time until four o'clock,  
and fatigued the troops. The announce-

Our ammunition train arrived during the  
night, and to-day was occupied in distribu-

Pursuit was commenced by the centre,  
the two leading brigades arriving at the

The railroad bridge was saved, but in  
what condition is not known. We shall

Our medical director estimates the wound-  
ed in the hospital at 5,500, and our dead at

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut Col.  
Gardner, whose capacity and gentlemanly

ELASTIC BANDAGES,  
for Enlarged Veins, Swollen and Weak Joints.

ELASTIC BANDAGES,  
for Enlarged Veins, Swollen and Weak Joints.

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BRAND & HORNICK,  
CABINET MAKERS,  
UPHOLSTERS,  
AND  
UNDERTAKERS.

HAVING leased the shop formerly occupied by R.  
Brand & Co., we are prepared to manufacture

UPHOLSTERING,  
CURTAIN HANGING,  
CARPET MAKING,

COFFINS!  
of all kinds kept constantly on hand. We will be ready

Repairing Done on Short Notice!  
Shop on Main street, four doors north of New

USEFUL GOODS!  
Hair Brushes,  
English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES,  
English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES,  
English, French and American.

Infants' Brushes,  
very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,  
for the Bath, also for Infants.

SPONGES,  
for the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS,  
POMADES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNES,  
LUBRICANTS, TALMAN & COLLINS',

Rice's Temple of Art!  
I have fitted up a room of rooms over Dearborn's

UNIQUE ARTS  
I have fitted up a room of rooms over Dearborn's

UNIQUE ARTS  
I have fitted up a room of rooms over Dearborn's

UNIQUE ARTS  
I have fitted up a room of rooms over Dearborn's

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PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,  
West Milwaukee Street,  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

DRUGS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF ALL ARTICLES RELATING  
TO THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE, and of the

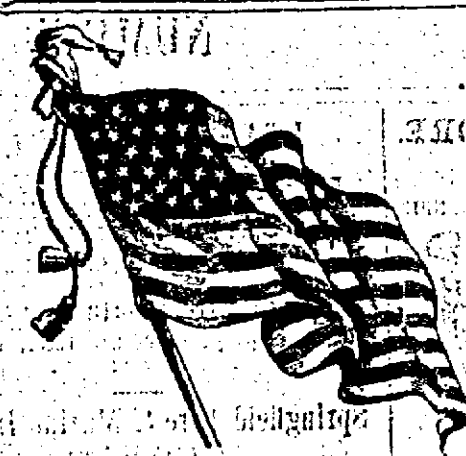
Best Quality,  
and always sells at the

LOWEST PRICES  
Physicians are requested to examine quality and

G. R. Curtis  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY  
K. Shop on Main street, four doors north of New

Painting Materials,  
a full assortment





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From Janesville.

There has been desperate fighting at Vicksburg and the city had not been taken up to the last. Sherman has been forced to turn to the first line of rebel defences, and taken and waits for reinforcements.

## Revolutionary Sentiments in Illinois.

The legislature of Illinois commenced its session on Monday. A meeting of the democracy was held Monday evening, in which the prominent candidates for the U. S. Senate made speeches. Merriam and Goudy, two of the speakers, declared for a western republic, hating the abolitionists, and revolution. The meeting was very large, and the sentiments were cheered.

There is no doubt that the fanatical pro-slavery leaders of the democratic party in the north are plotting some sort of revolution. Their treasonable appeals, for opposition to the war, and their assault upon New England, mean more than appears upon the surface. It may be that partisan violence will carry some of them into acts of treason. As these politicians in Illinois are more reckless than anywhere, out of New York, we may look for the culmination of their plans there, and if there is to be a forcible outbreak of the forces anywhere, it will take place in southern Illinois.

## Majority for McInnes in Rock County.

The official majority for Mr. McInnes in this county is 1,306. If the votes thrown out on account of informality had been counted, it would have been somewhat increased.

Considering that there was little effort made to get out votes, on account of the very short time the new member will represent the district, which will hardly exceed a month, this majority is very creditable to republicans of this county. It illustrates what we were saying to the Madison Journal, the other day, about the steadiness and reliability of the party in our county. It is true the vote is not large, but if there had been any signs of life in the democratic party, the republicans would have come out in much larger numbers. The republicans of Old Rock have acquired the habit of voting for their candidates, because they represent vital principles, and for the reason that the policy pursued here has ever been to keep clear from all unions with their opponents. It is this which makes our majorities sure; and the effort to acquire them is easy.

Let the republicans of Milwaukee, Washington, Dodge, Dane, and other counties we might mention, follow this example, and they will gain from year to year until they can elect their candidates by large majorities, with scarcely an effort. They will not be compelled at every election to cast about for candidates who will exit the democratic, neutrals in politics, perhaps, (white republicans," as Pump Carpenter calls them; but they will select true, straight republicans, who are not scared when called abolitionists, but rather take it as a compliment; and they will never feel like claiming anything from the party, for charity's sake, because they are in a dark and hopeless minority.

After the arrival of General Banks at New Orleans, the question of the future movements of the expedition was discussed among the general officers in his presence, when he said to have remarked: "Gentlemen, we shall never return as we came, (pointing down the Mississippi), and we are not going to Texas."

Christiana, the point mentioned in the dispatches of the Louisville Journal, and which are repented by the associated press, as the locality of the fighting on Sunday, is twelve miles south of Murfreesboro, on the Chattanooga railroad.

The strength of the troops and supplies of ammunition must have been nearly exhausted, and it would be unreasonable to expect a rapid and decisive pursuit.

A REGIMENT OF GREYBEARDS. The 37th regiment of Iowa volunteers (known as the "Greybeard Regiment") left St. Louis yesterday for the south. A striking peculiarity of this regiment is, that nearly all its members, officers and men, are over forty-five years of age. Three-fourths of them are grey headed, and many have long, white beards, giving them a venerable appearance. Many have sent their sons to the field, and are now following them.

## From the Thirteenth Regiment.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.

Received of the Harmony Ladies Aid Society, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers, 18 pairs drawers, 20 shirts, 12 pillow cases, 26 pads, 8 pillows, 3 towels, 4 dressing gowns, 10 pairs socks, 1 sheet, 12 quilts, 12 lbs. dried apples, 3 lbs. currants, 1 lb. plums, 1 gallon currant wine, 20 lbs. butter, 2 cans currants, 1 lb. whortleberries, 1 lb. bandages, soap, paper, and one box cake.

Accompanying this very liberal donation is a very earnest note from Mrs. B. S. Stevens, setting forth the anxious fears of the society for "officers," "nurses," and "stewards" shall pervert these gifts to uses not contemplated by the givers.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that such fears should be entertained in Wisconsin, where so many and such marvellous reports as to misappropriation and thievery are rife. Besides, it is impossible to prevent the evil they fear, in every instance. People at home can have but a very imperfect idea of affairs here, or at any military point. Even members of the various regiments cannot know. A hospital may have unscrupulously honest stewards, nurses and cooks, to watch over its donated dietary; yet, if delicacies are to be had, there are in every regiment scores of whining scoundrels who will worry themselves into the sick report for the sake of regaling on tit bits. The really sick men need very few condiments. It is the convalescents who relish cake and wine. Often they are the only ones to whom these things are allowed by the doctors, and in their ranks you may always find hypocrites enough.

To the donors of this box I must confess that, taking stewards, nurses, etc., as a class, we may deserve the rebuke so palpably hinted by Mrs. S.; at the same time remarking that friends at home must quit donating if they expect greater honesty from soldiers in the army than from citizens at home surrounded by plenty.

Thanking all the charitable, I am, meekly,  
S. B. WALLIHAN,  
Steward 13th Wisconsin.

## From the Thirteenth Regiment.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Dec. 29.

We have just returned from another expedition, and found with my letters, on returning, one from you. Our last expedition was ordered by Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding our district. It was in command of Colonel (since made brigadier general) Lowe, commanding troops here, and was composed of 1500 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, who were ordered to scout about the country, up the river, towards Lexington, Tenn., and rear any bodies of guerrillas to be found in that vicinity. We went up the river to Waverly Landing, 60 miles, and finding that the rebels from Waverly nine miles back in the country had crossed the river and were somewhere between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, having been joined by Forest, the guerrilla chief, making a force of about 2,500 men, all cavalry, we scouted around for about a week, but not finding the enemy returned to our several posts, Fort Henry, Donelson and Helman, as they were left with a very small garrison, and it was feared that the enemy might drop on them and destroy our camp, which they were great fools for not doing. It is expected that we may yet have lively times in these parts. Without doubt quite a considerable force of rebel cavalry has been thrown into Grant's rear, whose evident intention it is to harness the troops at lightly garrisoned posts in western Kentucky and Tennessee, and to attempt to cut off communication with Gen. Grant. Jackson and Trenton have been attacked; Union City, where we had four companies stationed last June, has been burned by the enemy, and a fine railroad bridge built over the Obion near that place by the 12th Wisconsin has been burned in the same manner. Columbus and Hickman (where Co. D of our regiment is stationed) are threatened. Reinforcements, however, are arriving at Columbus, which place will be held. One thousand men, from our regiment, the 6th Iowa cavalry and 8th Illinois, start to-day on another expedition, going towards Paris, to operate in that vicinity, under command of Col. Lyon.

From another correspondent we have the following account of the expedition under Col. Lyon:

On Sunday the 28th received pay and orders to march again at 4 o'clock P. M. We embarked again under the command of Col. Lyon. All the cavalry and artillery, except two pieces, were sent by land. We disembarked this time five miles up the river at Paris Landing, and joined with part of the cavalry two miles from the landing. Our whole force only numbered about twelve hundred and consisted of parts of four regiments. We marched until half past one o'clock at night and camped near a long bridge that spanned a muddy stream six miles from Paris and twenty miles from the fort. Company II of the 13th was thrown out as pickets one quarter of a mile in advance, and part of a company of cavalry still further in advance on the Paris road. While the balance of the boys, tired and weary, reposed with one blanket upon the wet earth with nought but the starry canopy to shelter them.

On Monday, the 29th, the most of the day was spent in foraging, but at 2 o'clock P. M. four cavalry pickets and two boys from our company were taken by surprise at the appearance of Napier's men on horses, and fled to the woods without firing a gun, leaving four horses and carbines in the hands of the enemy. They fired five times at the infantry boys but none of the shots took effect. Company II was soon made acquainted with the difficulty and in a moment they were armed and equipped and double-quicking to the scene of action, led by Lieut. Graham, but on approaching the house the fellows were found to have disappeared. This created considerable excitement and it was thought that a battle was imminent. One company of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the retreating squad of rebels and to reconnoitre, but returned during the evening and reported Napier and

Forest within the vicinity of Paris with seven thousand men, nearly all cavalry, and an attack upon them was deemed not advisable. They were there for the express purpose of preventing the election that was to be held on the 29th inst. for the purpose of voting themselves back into the Union and send a member from this district to congress, but Forest prevented the success of the enterprise, and they are forced to act in conformity with the laws of the Confederate states.

Tuesday, the 30th, we returned to Fort Henry with a fruitless march and to wait for an attack upon this place, which is threatened. Last evening the pickets were fired upon at Fort Heman, on the opposite side of the river.

O. A. C.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.  
The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND,  
January 6, 1863.  
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:  
We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise of the right flank; but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy during the three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their column of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. General Rainey and Hanson are killed. Generals Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.  
Congress met to-day, with a full attendance in both houses, and there was evident disposition to present a large amount of business, showing that some of the senators and representatives have not been idle during the recess.

The senate has determined to consider the bankrupt bill until it is finished, laying it aside only for one day, for the consideration of the bill releasing the state prisoners by providing for their speedy trial by jury.

Senator Sherman introduced the following to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That, on the 1st of July next, and annually thereafter, there shall be levied and collected from each corporation, association, company, bank, or individual within the United States, issuing notes or bills of denominations of one dollar and upwards, for circulation as money, a certain called bill, a duty of two per centum on the largest amount of notes or bills of such corporation, association, company, bank, or individual, etc., outstanding at any time during the year preceding such assessment.

Sec. 2. On all notes, tickets, checks, or other obligations used as currency, of denominations less than one dollar, a duty of ten per cent, shall be assessed on the amount outstanding of each corporation, bank, etc., during the year preceding such assessment. The act of July, 1862, authorizing the payment in stamps, is repealed.

The following important resolution passed the senate to-day:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of consolidating regiments in the field, so that the maximum number shall be at least one thousand men.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.  
The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo have appointed deputations to proceed to Washington, to remonstrate against Gen. Grant's order expelling them from the territory occupied by the federal forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.  
Gen. Halleck has issued an order revoking that of Grant excluding Jews from the lines in the southwest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.  
The victory of Rosecrans and that at Vicksburg is considered as practically ending the war in the southwest, if only decent vigor is displayed in improving them and taking possession of the strategic points thus open for our occupation.

Mr. Aldrich's bill, taking away the annuities from the late hostile Sioux Indians in Minnesota and giving them to the sufferers from the recent, out break, passed to-day with scarcely any opposition.

San Francisco presented a petition from the negro merchant tailors of Hartford, Conn., which, if the war did not engross everything, would produce a sensation. It simply revives our old revolutionary war cry, and protests against being taxed while they have no representation in the government.

D. K. Carter of Ohio, United States Minister to Bolivia, has arrived here, bringing the treaty. He has negotiated with the Bolivia government.

The nomination of Wm. C. Morehead as postmaster at Zanesville, Ohio, was made to-day.

The nomination of Assistant Secretary Usher, to-day, as secretary of the Interior, took no one by surprise. The contest all along lay between him and Holt, the President inclining to Holt on general grounds, and to Usher because he is from the same state with Smith, and was urged by Smith, and is already familiar with the business of the Interior.

When members from the northwest began to protest against the appointment of a border state man to the cabinet, and to demand an earnest republican, they simply turned the scales in favor of Usher.

The official report tends to make it clearer than ever before that the Monitor was wholly unnecessary.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

APLINGTON, Wis., Jan. 7.  
Everything quiet this morning. There is still a guard around the jail. The rioters dispersed yesterday in different directions in search of arms and help. They are expected back in a day or two. The prisoner in the meantime will probably be removed to a place of greater safety.

The following is a special dispatch to a morning paper:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 6.  
Via NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.  
The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were terribly demoralized from loss, but they left no property behind. Gen. Nagley pursued them with infantry. A cavalry company followed to-day. Spears' 1st brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5000, several hundred Thursday, over 1200 Friday, and 1000 Saturday night. They are now in the hands of the rebels. There are 1500 of them prisoners, including two colonels and several majors. The bodies of Brig. Gen. Rainey and Hanson are here. Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken. Maj. C. Prentiss was wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was destroyed. Our own losses were 1600 killed, about 6000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners. One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty.

The army was considerably depreciated by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, several for desertion.

Col. Moody of the 74th Ohio, and Col. John F. Miller, wounded, did not leave the field. Col. Williams of the 25th Illinois, was killed. Lt. Col. Hall, 37th Indiana, wounded, not dangerously. He had about 25 field officers killed and many wounded and a many wounded and prisoners. The Chicago Band of Trade battery, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lt. Griffin, wounded. Loomis' Michigan battery lost one killed and twelve wounded, and thirteen horses killed.

A review of the field of battle since the evacuation shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed even by our terrific fighting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Advices from Havana state that the French iron-clad frigates *Lauromand* and *Arcturion* arrived from Vera Cruz, en route for Martinique, to await orders. During her stay at Vera Cruz she lost 350 of her crew of 650 men, by yellow fever, including her commander, Capt. De Russell.

Washington Specials.—Seventeen men of Windham's command were picked up last night at Chambliss, by excursionists from St. Louis' cavalry division.

President Lincoln's reason for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union was as follows:

1st.—It was the correct policy of the administration to secure as much free territory as possible and with as little trouble.

2d.—That as the Wheeling legislature had been recognized by congress as the legislature of the state of Virginia, that body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the state; that the responsibility did not lie with those who did not vote against it, viz: the inhabitants of the eastern section of the state.

3d.—and principal.—That he was bound to take care of his funds.

The opinions of the President were in writing, and were read in the cabinet meeting. Half the cabinet were opposed to the measure.

The house military committee met this morning to dispose of a large amount of business on hand.

The house naval committee to-day heard resolutions in favor of the plan now being considered for providing for bringing gunboats into the lakes of the west, and this important matter will occupy the attention of the committee for some days.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.  
Headquarter advices say that previous to the Murfreesboro fight a large portion of Anderson's troops stationed at Nashville and refused to advance, the remainder, about 300, went into the fight under Rosecrans and were killed gallantly.

Notices have been sent out from the headquarters of a large number reported to have deserted and their return to Nashville in troops. Col. Bruce captured at Nashville a very large amount of valuable army stores from the rebels.

A Nashville dispatch says some rebel prisoners captured on Thursday and paroled had been in Murfreesboro four hours. They were direct from Richmond.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.  
Over 600 rebel prisoners and 19 companies of officers were brought in this evening. Reports say that commanding was heard 10 miles from Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursuing the rebels. They may make a stand at Tallahoma.

Our wounded are about 7000; our whole loss, killed, wounded and missing, will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss is double ours. The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in Nashville are taken for hospitals. The wounded will be well cared for. The news from the front is meagre and unimportant. There is four feet of water on the shoals, and the river still rising. Weather clear and cold.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.  
A resolution was offered in the house, yesterday, to memorialize congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of all loyal masters from the military lines on this side, and to refer to the committee on education and relations. A joint session then convened to select a United States senator. John B. Henderson was elected on the first ballot by 67 majority over Robert Wilson, for the term ending March 1st.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 6.  
All is quiet on the Rappahannock. Flagg of true cross the Rappahannock daily. The principal business transacted is on the exchange of such refugees as are authorized by military authorities on both sides.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.  
Flour dull and unchanged—5.35-5.50 extra state, 6.00-7.00 R. H. O. Wheat more quiet and unchanged—1.23-1.31 Chicago quiet, 1.31-1.33 Milwaukee club, Corn dull at 80-81. Pork steady lower. Wheat key dull, 39-40.

otherwise might be liable to military service.

Mr. Pendleton introduced a preamble reciting Grant's order excluding the Jews as a class from the army lines, and saying that said order deserves the condemnation of the house and the President.

On motion of Mr. Washburne it was agreed—55 against 65.

Messrs. Holman, Washburne, Steele and Fenner were permitted to record their votes in favor of the army appropriation bill.

On Monday, Jan. 6, the rebels had concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson and along the lines of road at Vicksburg, amounting in all to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday and forced him to fall back to the first line of the rebel fortifications. They extend back from the city six miles, and Sherman's forces had fought their army up to within two miles of the city, when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting Sunday is represented as desperate in the extreme, batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken; whole regiments and even brigades fighting hand to hand over guns and for the possession of defenses. The greatest loss was in the 10th Iowa, which lost over 600 men killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Hovey, of Illinois, with 1500 men, sent out to execute a special order, has not been heard from, and fear he was entertained for his safety. Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action.

The report is that from the movement of the rebel steamer from the city to the Louisiana shore, it is supposed that they are crossing reinforcements, and it is not impossible that Gen. Holmes is there, as last heard from him he was marching in that direction. Gen. M. I. Smith is wounded in the breast and thigh, and his brother, Col. Smith, is killed. Gen. Wyman fell in leading the 13th Illinois in a charge on the breastworks.

There was fighting Thursday morning, after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought he could maintain his position till reinforced. He had not received reinforcements from Grant, as reported; Gen. J. E. Johnson is in command at Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman is reported to be evacuating Helena with the purpose of occupying Jackson, Tenn., probably his immediate destination is Vicksburg. Sherman's loss is estimated to be from 1000 to 5,000.

Trains now run from Memphis to La Grange. Gen. Grant's army is yet at Holly Springs.

FIRE AT BELLOIT.—The Bushnell House at Beloit took fire in a room in the third story, last evening. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, and was with great difficulty extinguished. The house was considerably damaged, together with the furniture and carpets which were wet with water. The loss is estimated at \$2000. The fire companies were managed with great skill, which, with the energy of the citizens, was barely able to save this fine building from destruction. The loss would have been a serious misfortune to Beloit, if the block had been burned, and we congratulate our sister city at the fortunate escape.

THE LADIES' HOSPITAL RELIEF SOCIETY will meet at their rooms in Jackson & Smith's block, on Thursday, Dec. 8th, from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. A punctual and full attendance in the afternoon is requested, as important arrangements are to be decided on.

MARIA F. CLARK, Secretary.

INTEREST.—The highest rate of interest which can be legally charged by individuals or banks, after the 20th inst., is seven per cent, at which time the law to that effect will be in force.

LOOK OUT FOR "EM.—Under the plea of a great scarcity of currency, many worthless banks are started. Washington and New Jersey are just now the fashionable localities for these mills.

We have always noticed that bogus bankers would operate in times of suspension of specie payments. Nine banks out of every ten started in such times, have been swindled.

The Washington new banks put up no security. Their issues are generally pushed out at the west, and south, among the army.

The regular 15, 25, 35, 55 and 105 of the Jersey bank, secured by stocks, and the notes are registered and counter signed, but these concerns put out shillings, either direct or through some pretended depository, in the form of checks for 5, 10, 15, 25 cents, etc. Their large operations, however, are in certificates of deposit, certificates of stock, or certified checks and drafts marked "good when due."

The good banks, both in Washington and New Jersey, confine their business to honest customers, and never issue shillings or bogus paper money of any kind.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

## Coming Home.

I am coming home to you mother, I am coming home to-day;  
I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to-day;  
Coming to my dear mother, as I used to, on your

For ever, my dear mother, I am coming home to-day;  
I am coming home to you mother, you cannot know how I miss you,  
For ever, my dear mother, I am coming home to-day;  
I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to-day;  
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I am coming home to you mother, I am coming home to-day;  
I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to-day;  
Coming to my dear mother, as I used to, on your

With my head upon your breast mother, and your soft breath on my cheek.

For all I feel your tears mother, it will make me very weak.

I am coming home to you now mother, I am coming home to-day;  
I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to-day;  
Coming to my dear mother, as I used to, on your

Oh! I'm coming home dear mother, I am coming home to-day;  
I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to-day;  
Coming to my dear mother, as I used to, on your

I am coming home to you mother, I am coming home to-day;  
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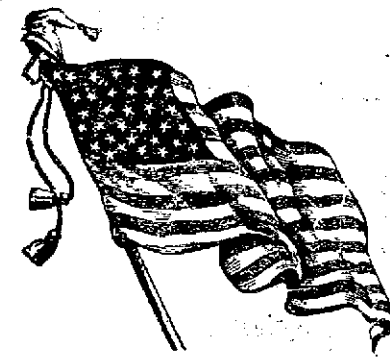
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## From Vicksburg.

There has been desperate fighting at Vicksburg and the city had not been taken up to the 1st. Sherman has been forced to retire to the first line of rebel defenses and taken and waits for reinforcements.

## Revolutionary Sentiments in Illinois.

The legislature of Illinois commenced its session on Monday. A meeting of the democracy was held Monday evening, in which the prominent candidates for the U. S. Senate were named. Merrick and Goudy, two of the speakers, declared for a western republic, hanging the abolitionists, and revolution. The meeting was very large and the sentiments were cheered.

There is no doubt that the fanatical proslavery leaders of the democratic party in the north are plotting some sort of revolution. Their treasonable appeals for opposition to the war, and their sectional assault upon New England, mean more than appears upon the surface. It may be that partisan violence will carry some of them into acts of treason. As these politicians in Illinois are more reckless than any others, out of New York, we may look for the culmination of their plans there, and if there is to be a forcible outbreak of the to-rians anywhere, it will take place in southern Illinois.

## Majority for McIndoe in Rock County.

The official majority for Mr. McIndoe in this county is 1,306. If the votes thrown out on account of informality had been counted, it would have been somewhat increased.

Considering that there was little effort made to get out votes, on account of the very short time the new member will represent the district, which will hardly exceed a month, this majority is very creditable to republicans of this county. It illustrates what we were saying to the Madison Journal, the other day, about the steadiness and reliability of the party in our county. It is true the vote is not large, but if there had been any sign of life in the democratic party, the republicans would have come out in much larger numbers. The republicans of Old Rock have acquired the habit of voting for their candidates, because they represent vital principles, and for the reason that the policy pursued here has ever been to keep clear from all unions with their opponents. It is this which makes our majorities sure; and the effort to acquire them is easy.

Let the republicans of Milwaukee, Washington, Dodge, Dane, and other counties we might mention, follow this example, and they will gain from year to year, until they can elect their candidates by large majorities, with scarcely an effort. They will not be compelled at every election to cast about them for candidates who will suit the democrats, neutrals in politics, perhaps; "white republicans," as Pump Carpenter calls them; but they will select true, straight republicans, who are not scared when called abolitionists, but rather take it as a compliment; and they will never feel like claiming anything from the party, for charity's sake, because they are in a dark and hopeless minority.

After the arrival of General Banks at New Orleans, the question of the future movements of the expedition was discussed among the general officers in his presence, when he said to have remarked: "Gentlemen, we shall never return as we came, (pointing down the Mississippi,) and we are not going to Texas."

Christiana, the point mentioned in the dispatches of the Louisville Journal, and which are repeated by the associated press, as the locality of the fighting on Sunday, is twelve miles south of Murfreesboro, on the Chattanooga railroad.

The battles have been so destructive that the strength of the troops and supplies of ammunition must have been nearly exhausted, and it would be unreasonable to expect a rapid and decisive pursuit.

A REGIMENT OF GREYBEARDS.—The 37th regiment of Iowa volunteers (known as the "Greybeard Regiment") left St. Louis yesterday for the south. A striking peculiarity of this regiment is, that nearly all its members, officers and men are over forty-five years of age. Three-fourths of them are grey-headed, and many have long, white beards, giving them a venerable appearance. Many have sent their sons to the field, and are now following them.

According to an article in the New York Times, there are now eighteen United States steamers in pursuit of the pirate Alabama. Among the number are the Kearsage, the Minnesota, the Vanderbilt, the San Jacinto, the Canandaigua, the Tuscarora, etc. Every vessel of the eighteen is a match for the Alabama, save in speed, and several of them are able to overhaul her in a fair pull, this force ought to sink her, or bring her in.

A storm of some kind in prospect.

## From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Fort Henry, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862. Received of the Harmony Ladies Aid Society, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers, 18 pairs drawers, 20 shirts, 12 pillow cases, 26 pads, 8 pillows, 3 towels, 4 dressing gowns, 10 pairs socks, 1 sheet, 12 quilts, 12 lbs. dried apples, 3 lbs. currants, 14 lbs. plums, 1 gallon currant wine, 20 lbs. butter, 2 cans currants, 1 lb. whortleberries, lint, bandages, soap, paper, and one box cake.

Accompanying this very liberal donation is a very earnest note from Mrs. B. S. Stevens, setting forth the anxious fears of the society lest "officers," "nurses," and "soldiers" shall pervert these gifts to uses not contemplated by the givers.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that such fears should be entertained in Wisconsin, where so many and such marvellous reports as to misappropriation and thievery are rife. Besides, it is impossible to prevent the evil they fear, in every instance. People at home can have but a very imperfect idea of affairs here, or at any military point. Even members of the various regiments cannot know. A hospital may have unscrupulously honest stewards, nurses and cooks to watch over its donated dietary; yet, if delicacies are to be had, there are in every regiment scores of whining sneaks who will worry themselves into the sick report for the sake of regaling on tit bits. The really sick men need very few condiments. It is the convalescents who relish cake and wine. Often they are the only ones to whom these things are allowed by the doctors, and in their ranks you may always find hypocrites enough.

To the donors of this box I must confess that, talking stewards, nurses, etc., as a class, we may deserve the rebuke so palpably hinted by Mrs. S.; at the same time remarking that friends at home must quit donating if they expect greater honesty from soldiers in the army than from citizens at home surrounded by plenty.

Thanking all the charitable, I am, meekly,  
S. S. WALLHAIN,  
Steward 13th Wisconsin.

## From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Fort Henry, Tenn., Dec. 29. We have just returned from another expedition, and found with my letters, on returning, one from you. Our last expedition was ordered by Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding our district. It was in command of Colonel (since made brigadier general) Lowe, commanding two regiments, and was composed of 1500 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, who were ordered to scout about the country, up the river, towards Lexington, Tenn., and cut any bodies of guerrillas to be found in that vicinity. We went up the river to Waverly Landing, 50 miles, and finding that the rebels from Waverly nine miles back in the country had crossed the river and were somewhere between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, having been joined by Forest, the guerrilla chief, making a force of about 2,500 men, all cavalry, we scouted around for about a week, but not finding the enemy returned to our several posts, Forts Henry, Donelson and Heiman, as they were left with a very small garrison, and it was feared that the enemy might drop on them and destroy our camp, which they were great fools for not doing. It is expected that we may yet have lively times in these parts. Without doubt quite a considerable force of rebel cavalry has been thrown into Grant's rear, whose evident intention it is to harass the troops at lightly garrisoned posts in western Kentucky and Tennessee, and to attempt to cut off communication with Gen. Grant. Jackson and Trenton have been attacked; Union City, where we had four companies stationed last June, has been burned by the enemy, and a fine railroad bridge built over the Ohio near that place by the 12th Wisconsin has been burned in the same manner. Columbus and Hickman (where Co. D of our regiment is stationed) are threatened. Reinforcements, however, are arriving at Columbus, which place will be held. One thousand men, from our regiment, the 6th Iowa cavalry and 83d Illinois, start to-day on another expedition, going towards Paris, to operate in that vicinity, under command of Col. Lyon.

From another correspondent we have the following account of the expedition under Col. Lyon:

On Sunday the 28th received pay and orders to march again at 4 o'clock P. M. We embarked again under the command of Col. Lyon. All the cavalry and artillery, except two pieces, were sent by land. We disembarked this time five miles up the river at Paris Landing, and joined with the rest of the cavalry two miles from the landing. Our whole force only numbered about twelve hundred and consisted of parts of four regiments. We marched until half past one o'clock at night and camped near a long bridge that spanned a muddy stream six miles from Paris and twenty miles from the fort. Company H of the 13th was thrown out as pickets a quarter of a mile in advance, and part of a company of cavalry still further in advance on the Paris road. While the balance of the boys, tired and weary, reposed with one blanket upon the wet earth with nought but the starry canopy to shelter them.

On Monday, the 29th, the most of the day was spent in foraging, but at 2 o'clock P. M. four cavalry pickets and two boys from our company were taken by surprise at the appearance of Napier's men on horses, leaving four horses and carbines in the hands of the enemy. They fired five times at the two infantry boys but none of the shots took effect. Company H was soon made acquainted with the difficulty and in a moment they were armed and equipped and double-quickening to the scene of action, led by Lieut. Graham, but on approaching the house the fellows were found to have disappeared. This created considerable excitement and it was thought that a battle was imminent. One company of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the retreating squad of rebels and to reconnoitre, but returned during the evening and reported Napier and

Forest within the vicinity of Paris with seven thousand men, nearly all cavalry, and an attack upon them was deemed not advisable. They were there for the express purpose of preventing the election that was to be held on the 29th inst. for the purpose of voting themselves back into the Union and send a member from this district to congress, but Forest prevented the success of the enterprise, and they are forced to act in conformity with the laws of the confederate states.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND,

January 6, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise of the right flank; but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy during the three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their column of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Generals Rains and Hanson are killed. Generals Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Gen'l Com'g.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Congress met to-day, with a full attendance in both houses, and there was evident a disposition to present a large amount of business, showing that some of the senators and representatives have not been idle during their recess.

The senate has determined to consider the bankrupt bill until it is finished, laying it aside only for one day, for the consideration of the bill releasing the state prisoners by providing for their speedy trial by jury. Senator Sherman introduced the following to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That, on the 1st of July next, and annually thereafter, there shall be levied and collected from each corporation, association, company, bank, or individual within the United States, in payment of each corporation, bank, etc., during the year preceding such assessment.

Sec. 2. On all notes, tickets, checks, or other obligations used as currency, of the denomination of less than one dollar, a duty of ten per cent. shall be levied on the amount outstanding of each corporation, bank, etc., during the year preceding such assessment.

The act of July, 1862, authorizing the payment in stamps, is repealed.

The following important resolution passed the senate to-day:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of consolidating regiments in the field, so that the maximum number shall be at least one thousand men.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4. The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo have appointed deputations to proceed to Washington, to remonstrate against Gen. Grant's order expelling them from the territory occupied by the federal forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. Gen. Halleck has issued an order revoking that of Grant excluding Jews from the lines in the southwest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The victory of Rosecrans and that at Vicksburg is considered as practically ending the war in the southwest, if only recent vigor is displayed in improving them and taking possession of the strategic points thus open for occupation.

Mr. Adrich's bill, taking away the annuities from the late hostile Sioux Indians in Minnesota and giving them to the sufferers from the recent outbreak, passed to-day with scarcely any opposition.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the negro merchant tailors of Hartford, Conn., which, if the war did not engender everything, would produce a sensation. It simply revives our old revolutionary war cry, and protests against being taxed while they have no representation in the government.

Carter of Ohio, United States Minister to Bolivia, has arrived here, bringing the treaty. He has negotiated with the Bolivian government.

The nomination of Wm. C. Morehead as postmaster at Janesville, Ohio, was made to-day.

The nomination of Assistant Secretary Usher, to-day, as secretary of the Interior, took no one by surprise. The contest all along lay between him and Holt, the President inclining to Holt on general grounds, and to Usher because of the same.

When members from the northwest began to protest against the appointment of a border state man to the cabinet, and to demand an earnest republican, they simply turned the scales in favor of Usher.

The appropriation bills for this session will amount in all to about \$1,000,000. That for the army already is over \$700,000,000, while the naval bill will ask for \$700,000 more.

In Porter's court martial to-day the correspondence was presented between various heads of the army or the conduct of Pope's campaign in Virginia, which was considered in secret session.

Eastern papers refute the charges against General Butler of private speculations at New Orleans, and allege that all profits of these alleged speculations were July turned over to the government at the time.

The official report of the foundering of the Monitor shows that her loss was attributable to springing a large leak about the line where her armor joined on to her hull, caused by the weight of her armor and the strain thus produced on her work wood during the violent pitching of the vessel in the heavy sea.

When she rose on the swell the flat under surface of her projecting armor came down with a great force on the water causing a serious shock to the vessel and turret, and as supposed, increasing the leak. The pumps were entirely powerless to keep the water down in the hold, and it became necessary to transfer the crew to the ship which had the Monitor in tow. As the transfer was so extremely hazardous, and it was while attending to this that most of those who were lost perished. The whole

official report tends to make it clearer than ever before that the Monitor was wholly unnecessary.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 7. Everything quiet this morning. There is still a guard around the jail. The rioters dispersed yesterday in different directions in search of arms and help. They are expected back in a day or two. The prisoner in the meantime will probably be removed to a place of greater safety.

The following is a special dispatch to a morning paper:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 5.

VIA NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.

The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were terribly demoralized from loss, but they left no property behind. Gen. Nagley pursued them with infantry. A cavalry company followed to-day. Spears' 1st brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5000, several hundred Thursday, over 1200 Friday, and 1000 Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have 1500 of them prisoners, including two colonels and several majors. The bodies of Brig. Gen. Rains and Hanson are here. Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken. Maj. C. Prentice was wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was destroyed. Our own losses were 1600 killed, about 6000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners. One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty.

The army was considerably depreciated by struggles, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, some for desertion.

Col. Moody of the 74th Ohio, and Col. John F. Miller, wounded, did not leave the field. Col. Williams, of the 25th Illinois, was killed. Lt. Col. Hull, 37th Indiana, wounded, not dangerously. We had about 25 field officers killed and as many wounded and a many wounded and prisoners.

The Chicago Board of Trade building, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lieut. Griffin, wounded. Col. Michigan battery lost one killed and twelve wounded, and thirteen horses killed.

A review of the field of battle since the evacuation shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed even by our terrific fighting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Advices from Havana state that the French iron-clad frigate Lamourmande had arrived from Vera Cruz en route for Matanzas, to await orders. During her stay at Vera Cruz she lost 350 of her crew of 550 men, by yellow fever, including her commander, Capt. De Rues.

Washington Specials.—Seventeen men of Winham's company were picked up last night at Chanticle, by excursionists from Stuart's cavalry division.

President Lincoln's reason for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union were as follows:

1st.—It was the correct policy of the administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little territory as possible, to secure as much territory as possible.

2d.—The Wheeling legislature had been recognized by congress as the legislature of the state of Virginia, and body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the state; that he responsibility did not lie with them, who did not vote against it, viz: the inhabitants of the eastern section of the state.

3d, and the principal.—That he was bound to take care of his friends.

The opinions of the President were in writing, and were read in the cabinet meeting. Half the cabinet were opposed to the measure.

The house military committee meet this morning to dispose of a large amount of business on hand.

The house naval committee to-day heard arguments in favor of the plan now being considered for providing for bringing prisoners into the lakes of the west, and this important matter will occupy the attention of the committee for some days.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6. Headquarters advising that previous to the Murfreesboro fight a large portion of Anderson's troops mutinied at Nashville and refused to advance, the remainder, about 100, went into the fight under Rosecrans and Ward and behaved gallantly. Notices have been sent along the line for the arrest of a large number reported to have deserted and their return to Nashville in irons. Col. Bruce captured at Nashville a very large amount of valuable army stores from the rebels.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5. Over 600 rebel prisoners and 19 commissioned officers were brought in this evening. Reports say that cannonading was heard 10 miles from Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursuing the rebels. They may make a stand at Tallahoma.

Our wounded are about 7000; our whole loss, killed, wounded and missing, will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss is doubtless ours. The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in Nashville are taken for hospitals. The wounded will be well cared for. The news from the front is meagre and unimportant. There is four feet of water on the shoals, and the river still rising. Weather clear and cold.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6. A resolution was offered in the House, yesterday, to memorialize congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of all loyal masters from the military lines of this state, and referred to the committee on federal relations. A joint session then convened to select two United States senators. John B. Henderson was elected on the first ballot by 57 majority over Robert Wilson, for the term ending March 4th.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7. All quiet on the Rappahannock. Flies of trace cross the Rappahannock daily. The principal business transacted is on the exchange of such refugees as are authorized by military authorities on both sides.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7. Flour dull and unchanged—6.35ad.50 extra state, 6.90ad.50 R. H. O. Wheat more quiet and unchanged—1.23ad.34 Chicago spring, 1.34ad.38 Milwaukee club. Corn dull at 80ad.31. Pork shade lower. Wheat key dull, 39ad.40.

Steels firm at close, better since board. Gold not quoted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7. Gen. McClellan held a levee, last evening, at his brother's home. A number of the city and major rallied on him and presented the testimonial authorized by the council some time since.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. On motion of Mr. Olin, the committee on military affairs was discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the homoeopathic system into the army.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution, that the secretary of war be directed to give credit to several states in estimating the number of soldiers enrolled therein for enlistment in the naval service, and who

otherwise might be liable to military service. Mr. Pendleton introduced a preamble reciting Grant's order excluding the Jews as a class from the army lines, and saying that said order deserves the condemnation of the house and the President.

On motion of Mr. Washburne it was tabled—55 yeas and 63 nays. Messrs. Holmes, Washburne, Steele and Fonten were permitted to record their votes in favor of the army appropriation bill.

CAIRO, January 7. Vicksburg had not been taken up to the morning of the 1st inst. The rebels had concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson and along the lines of road at Vicksburg, amounting in all to 55,000 men.

This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday and forced him to fall back to the first line of the rebel fortifications. They extend back from the city five miles, and Sherman's forces had fought their army up to within two miles of the city, when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting Sunday is represented as desperate in the extreme, batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken; whole regiments and even brigades fighting hand to hand over guns and for the possession of defenses. The greatest loss was in the 40th Iowa, which lost over 600 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Hovey, of Illinois, with 1500 men, sent out to execute a special order, has not been heard from, and fears were entertained for his safety. Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action.

The report is that from the movement of the rebel steamer from the city to the Louisiana shore, it is supposed that they are crossing reinforcements, and it is not possible that Gen. Holmes is there, as last heard from him he was marching in that direction. Gen. M. L. Smith is wounded in the breast and thigh, and his brother, Col. Smith, is killed. Gen. Wyman fell in leading the 13th Illinois in a charge on the breastworks.

There was fighting Thursday morning, after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought he could maintain his position till reinforced. He had not received reinforcements from Grant, as reported; Gen. J. B. Johnson is in command at Vicksburg.

Gen. Gorman is reported to be evacuating Helena with the purpose of occupying Jackson, but probably his immediate destination is Vicksburg. Sherman's loss is estimated to be from 4,000 to 5,000.

Trains now run from Memphis to La Grange. Gen. Grant's army is yet at Holly Springs.

FIRE AT BLOUNT.—The Bushnell House at Blount took fire in a room in the third story, last evening. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, and was with great difficulty extinguished. The house was considerably damaged, together with the furniture and carpets which were wet with water. The loss is estimated at \$2000. The fire companies were managed with great skill, with the energy of the citizens, was barely able to save this fine building from destruction.

The loss would have been a serious misfortune to Blount, if the block had been burned, and we congratulate our sister city at the fortunate escape.

THE LADIES HOSPITAL RELIEF SOCIETY will meet at their rooms in Jackson & Smith's block, on Thursday, Dec. 8th, from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. A punctual and full attendance in the afternoon is requested, as important arrangements are to be decided on.

MARIA F. CLARK, Secretary.

INTEREST.—The highest rate of interest which can be legally charged by individuals or banks, after the 20th inst., is seven per cent, at which time the law to that effect will be in force.

LOOK OUT FOR 'EM.—Under the plea of a great scarcity of currency, many worthless banks are started. Washington and New Jersey are just now the fashionable localities for such banks.

We have always noticed that bogus banks would operate in times of suspension of specie payments. Nine banks out of every ten started in such times, have been swindlers.

The Washington new banks put up no security. Their issues are generally pushed out at the west, and south, among the army.

The regular 1s, 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s of the Jersey new banks are secured by stocks, and the notes are registered and counterfeits, but these coupons put out shillings, either direct or through some pretended deposit, in the form of checks for 5, 10, 15, 25 cents, &c. Their large operations, however, are in certificates of deposit, certificates of stock, or certified checks and drafts intended "good when cashed."

The good banks, both in Washington and New Jersey, confine their business to home customers, and never issue shillings or bogus paper money of any kind.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

Coming Home. I am coming home to you mother, I am coming home to-day. I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to stay.

Coming to my dear mother, as I used to, on your breast. For our boy has grown very weary, and is coming home to rest.

I am coming home to you mother, you cannot know how I pine for mother love, and for mother care, and that warm sweet life of things.

Oh! I have heard, and you, mother, would almost break your heart, but I am coming home again.

I have not been a coward mother, you will never be ashamed of my boy, and in the future you will sometimes hear him moved.

As one who—let me mother, I fought for truth and right, and now I am coming home mother, I shall be with you to-night.

I am coming home to you mother, Oh! be brave and strong to-day, for mother, your boy is not coming the same as he was yesterday.

Oh! I have heard and strong my mother, and do not shrink with fear, in the last, red, terrible battle, I was wounded, mother dear.

So I'm coming home to you now mother, I am coming home to-day. I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to stay.

Don't you fear, darling mother? you must know it by and by. So I will tell you now, mother, I am coming home to-day.

I know it will be very hard mother, for you to give me up. And say "I'll wait," mother, and to drink the bitter cup.

But "I've fought the good fight," too mother, and in the world on high. The victory will be mine mother, to crown me when I die.

So, to-day, when I come to you mother, Oh! do not weep and weep. Kiss me, and smile upon me, and let me go to sleep.

With my head upon your breast mother, and your soft breath on my cheek, For oh! if I see your tears mother, it will make me cry weak.

I am coming home to you now mother, I am coming home to-day. I shall never go back to the war again, I am coming home to stay.

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The State of Wisconsin to Nathaniel H. Bennett, E.  
Abuth Bennett, Thomas Kinney and Mary Kin-  
neys wife, the above named defendants.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the  
 closure and sale rendered in the above entitled  
 on the 24 day of December, A.D. 1862, I, J.  
 cause, as the said judgment directs, to be  
 by said court, will sell at public auction, to the high-  
 bidder, at the front door of the Central Bank, in  
 city of Janesville, in said county, on

**THE 12A DAY OF MARCH NEXT,**

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following de-  
 real estate, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land  
 county and state of Wisconsin, and known and dis-  
 tinguished as lot number four (4) in the subdivision  
 of lot number one (1) of Stitches' addition to Janesville,

10 11 91 ing to the recorded plat of said subdivision, or so in  
11 11 91 thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount

[illegible]

11 12 71 The sale of the above described property is made  
12 12 72 ed until Monday, the 26th day of January, 1973,  
13 12 73 to take place at the place and hour above mentioned.

[illegible]

Attys for Plff. del6d7v

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
George M. Murray and Eugene F. Kendall, -  
dell, his wife, and Thomas Tattile, -  
In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of  
the court and made in said court, in the  
the entitled action, on the 14th day of December, 1912,  
the court has ordered that the following  
shall be said public notice, to the highest bidder  
the front door of the post office, in the city of  
sills, Rock County, Wis., on  
**THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, 1913,**  
at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following de-  
scribed premises, to-wit: The following tract of  
land, situate and being in the sixth of Range  
14, North of Range 14, East of Range 14, North of

**SALE.**

[illegible]

April, 1857, or at any time thereafter in and to the following described real estate, to wit: a certain p

southwest quarter  
 and range are  
 to the north  
 on six (6) in the  
 southwest quar  
 northeast quarter  
 and range are  
 to the north  
 on six (6) in the  
 southwest quar

aukeo, October 30th, 1802,  
d 30 17w

1934  
CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOCK COUNTY.  
COUNTY.  
Wm. H. Hancal  
vs. H. M. Bergert Jr.  
Judgment of foreclosure  
not qualified as  
a lien against the  
defendant's  
real estate at public  
sale; and  
H. M. Bergert, Jr., in said  
1933,  
of that day.  
to the  
claim being  
the

H. E. Wmrow,  
Attorney.

**CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.**  
L. F. Field and D. E. Field vs. O. B. Matthews, et al.  
Cutting.

Stock Co., Wis.  
dec 13m

YET we solemnly denounce those who have  
 the complaint in this action, who was  
 the office of the clerk of the circuit court for  
 county, at the city of Jacksonville in said county,  
 19th day of November, 1862, and a copy of the  
 aforesaid served on you, and to serve a copy of  
 answer to said complaint, on the subscribers at

of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this

**NETT.**  
Following descriptions  
to follow, a town in  
the north of range  
eighty (80) acres  
of land was sold at  
two (2) in fee and  
one (1) in fee and  
as shall be fur-  
or sold by

**CKB: Refers:**  
**16278**

COURT. NOT 20th, 1862. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Clerk.  
 Anna M. Allen, CONGER & HAWES, Attys. de St.

[illegible]

and eight hundred and sixty two, besides the  
and disbursements of this action.

Instructions for Field Artillery  
Journal, [en23d1f] O. J. DEARD



te of Wisconsin to Nathaniel H Bennett, Eliz.  
Bennett, Thomas Kinney and Mary Kinney

is, the above named defendants.  
are hereby summoned and required to answer  
complaint in this action, which was filed in  
the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock  
at the city of Jacksonville, and to come to court on the  
first day of November, 1862, and a copy of which is  
served on you, and to serve a copy of your  
to said complaint, on the subscribers, at their  
said city, within twenty days after the service  
summons on you, exclusive of the day of such  
and if you fail to answer the said complaint  
within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action  
will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the  
complaint.—Dated Nov. 15th, 1862.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Jacksonville, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

W. Wilbur, plaintiff, Elizabeth A. Plimpton and Charles O. Plimpton, defendants.  
 Insurance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
 closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-  
 tion, the day of December, 1891, I, J. S. Wil-  
 bur, a referee duly appointed for such purpose  
 court, will sell at public auction, to the highest  
 bidder at and at the place of Central Bank, in  
 the Janesville, in said county, on  
**THE 13th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,**  
 on'clock in the forenoon, the following described  
 estate situate in the city of Janesville, in Rock  
 and state of Wisconsin, and known and distin-  
 guished as and for four (4) lots of the plat of  
 number one (1) of Mitchell's addition to Janes-  
 ville, measuring twenty-two (22) feet on Milwaukee street  
 and containing ten (10) acres of land, more or less,  
 together with a plat of said subdivision, or a sub-  
 stantial copy thereof, as the same may be shown

of as shall be necessary to make the amount due  
true of said judgment.—Dated December 10th,  
H. N. COMSTOCK, Referee.

LAMAR MERRILL, Plaintiff, vs. J. A. GOWIE, Defendant.  
 DISCOUNT COMPANY FOR ROCK COUNTY, INC.  
 J. A. Gowie, plaintiff, and J. A. Merrill, defendant.  
 J. A. Gowie, plaintiff, and J. A. Merrill, defendant.  
 Insurance and by virtue of the judgment of the  
 court and said rendered in the above captioned  
 case, the said J. A. Gowie, plaintiff, is to be  
 satisfied for such purpose by said court, will sell at  
 auction, to the highest bidder, at the first steps  
 of said court of Wisconsin, in said county, on  
 the 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,  
 the said J. A. Merrill, defendant, all of the land  
 and parcels of land situated in the  
 Juneau, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin  
 and containing and described as follows, to-wit:  
 one (189), one hundred and ninety (190), two  
 and ninety (219), and two hundred and twenty-  
 five (225) acres of land, more or less, as shown  
 on the record plat thereof, or so much thereof  
 as may be necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff  
 of said judgment, to-wit: \$22,000.00.  
 I, H. A. O. JENKINS, Referee.  
 2m

sale of the above described property is postponed till Monday, the 26th day of January, 1863, then at the place and hour above mentioned.

November 26th, 1892.  
IRA C. JENKS, Referee.

**Sheriff's Mortgage Sale.**

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
CLINTON COUNTY, ss:  
I, Tappan, plaintiff, against Alexander M. Gray,  
and R. B. Gray, Anna M. Gray and Frances Andrews,  
defendants.

Whereas it appeared by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause  
on the 13th day of December, A D 1892, in favor  
of the plaintiff named above, against the above  
named defendants, I shall sell public sale at the  
court house at Appleton, Wisconsin, to wit: On  
at THREE o'clock, of the first day of the post office, vice  
day, commencing on Monday, January 3rd, 1893,

**TUESDAY** 3d DAY of FEBRUARY, A D 1893,  
at three o'clock A M of that day, the following tracts, par-  
tels and lots of land situated in the city of Janesville,  
County of Clinton and State of Wisconsin, and particularly  
described as follows, to wit: Block one and two in  
the subdivision of block one hundred and seven-

age (now city) of Jauessville, according to the re-  
corded plat of the same, or so much thereof as shall be

to make the amount due upon said Judgment, and the cost and charges of the same, to wit: S. J. M. PUTNAM, Plaintiff, LYDIE & ALFRED, Sheriff of Rock County, Attorneys.

**Sheriff's sale.**  
**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
 G. M. Murray, ass't Eugene F. Kendall, — Kendall, his wife, and Thomas Tindale, Defendants, vs. S. J. M. Putnam, Plaintiff.  
 Foreclosure and by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered by the Circuit Court of Rock County, on the 5th day of December, 1892, in said plaintiff and against said defendants, a sale at public auction was had, to wit: at the front door of the post office, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wis., on

**WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, 1893.**  
 at 10 o'clock A. M., to wit: all the following described premises, to wit: all three tracts or parcels of land situated and being in the city of Peck, County of Winnebago, State of Wisconsin, and the same follows, to-wit:—No. Three (3) and the south

of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the (formerly village) of Bel it, according to Hopkin's survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1862.

**W. G. WILLIAMS, N. J. M. PUTMAN,**  
Attorneys at Law, for the Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively.  
Plaintiff's Office, No. 1000 Broadway, New York City.  
Defendant's Office, No. 1000 Broadway, New York City.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

**IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

**On Grant, plaintiff, vs. Jeremiah Moriarty, defendant.**

X Written to two several executions issued on a writ of attachment, bearing date on the 23d day of April, 1885, in favor of the said plaintiff against the said defendant, to wit: John Moriarty, John Moriarty, Jr., Charles, Lewis and Clements of said defendant, and to the said defendant, to wit: John Moriarty, Jr., Charles, Lewis and Clements, to deliver, to the said plaintiff, on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon, and to deliver up on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, the said writ of attachment, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,

**ON THE 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886,**

to be heard at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front entrance of the Post Office, in the city of Janesville, in said Rock County, Wisconsin, the said writ of attachment, and the said Jeremiah Moriarty, had on the 3d day of April, 1885, and on any day thereafter, and to the following to wit: John Moriarty, Jr., Charles, Lewis and Clements, real and personal property, to wit: one lot of land in the city of Janesville, county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, containing about one and one-half acres, and commencing at a point on the north line of Pleasant

set twenty-two feet easterly from the southwest  
corner of lot No eight in Smith, Bailey & Stones' addi-  
tion to Jaunesville, thence easterly along said north line

**ALBERT PLEASANT** street twenty-two feet, thence northerly along River street across said lot, lights and right-of-way to lot two (2) of Block 10, and thence easterly parallel with said Pleasant street twenty-two feet to the divide of land sold to Henry Reese, thence southerly along said divide of land southwesterly to the place of beginning.—Dated December 8, 1907.  
S. J. RYAN,  
Recorder of the County of Rock county.

**GIRARD COTTAGE FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
Harriet J. Benedict, decessit.  
The heirs and personal representatives of the above-named Harriet J. Benedict, do hereby sell and convey unto and at the sale of said court, rendered in the forenoon on the 6th day of June, A D 1909, I shall call attention to the fact that the premises are situated in the city of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Jamesville, in said county,

**THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY NINTH.**  
At ten o'clock in the afternoon, all those parcels of land situate in the County of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and more particularly as follows:

The quarter and the southwest corner of the southeast quarter and the southwest corner of the south-

the southeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), all in

to each one) North, of range fourteen (14) set, of  
approximately as shall be necessary to make said  
village of about thirty or more persons, on and Octo-  
ber 1st, 1892.  
G. J. M. PUTNAM,  
Attorney. Sheriff of Madison County, Wisconsin.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.  
Filed and D E Bickel Agent A O Mattison and F H  
Cutting.

State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants:  
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint in this action, which was filed in  
this court at the city of Janesville on the 27th day of  
January, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the  
27th day of January, 1892, and copy of which is  
hereby served upon you by the undersigned; and you  
are to send complaint, on the subscribers at their  
residence in said city, within twenty days after the service  
of this summons on you, answering the day of your  
answer, and if you fail to answer the said complaint  
within the time so stated, the plaintiffs in this action  
will apply to the court to appoint attorneys to appear

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,  
Plaintiffs Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

**ROCK COUNTY, SS.**  
Y virtues of an occasion held on and of the circuit  
Court for Rock county, in the goods and dis-  
lands and tenements of A W Purber and Benjamin F  
ley, I have sold all the right and title which they  
owned and they are to be paid to the City  
of August, 1868, or at any time thereafter, of  
to the following described premi es, which I shall  
sell in lots, to wit: The premises in the City of  
the City of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the  
of Janesville, Rock county, in

**THE 1864 DRY OF FEBRUARY 1868,**  
9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 10th day of the  
in black number forty, who lot eight and the  
half of lot five in block number eighteen, all in  
the City of Janesville, Rock county.—Dated Febru-  
29th, 1868. E. J. M. POTLAND, Sheriff.

**NOTICE: ALWAYS, AT**

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
Barnes, Jaff, against O B Mattison and F H Cut-  
ting, Defts.

State of Wisconsin, to the said defendants O B Mat-  
son and F H Cutting:

[illegible]